

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day started Business as a FRIENT, SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.
Top Floor, York Building.
Phone 1982.
A. A. ALVES.
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1918. 932

HONGKONG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING in connection with the above will be held in the MUSIC ROOM of the CITY HALL, at 8.15 p.m., on WEDNESDAY next the 20th instant.
Business:
To form a Poultry Association and arrange to hold a Poultry Show at an early date.
N.B.—All interested are invited to attend.
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1918. 938

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 100 The Peak, fix Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 921

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE!!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is Healthful Food.

American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.
French " Picnic "
Coulommier " Potted "

INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG

Announces a Free Lecture

ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,
TUESDAY, November 19th,
at 5.30 p.m. 933

HEATHER DAY. ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold.

Communicate with
A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters,
Park Road. 920

NEW MUSIC.

"ALOHA OE"
"KILIMA"
"PRETTY BABY"
"OVER THERE"
"HONG KONG"
"JOAN OF ARC"
Etc., Etc.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1393

PATELL & CO. ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,

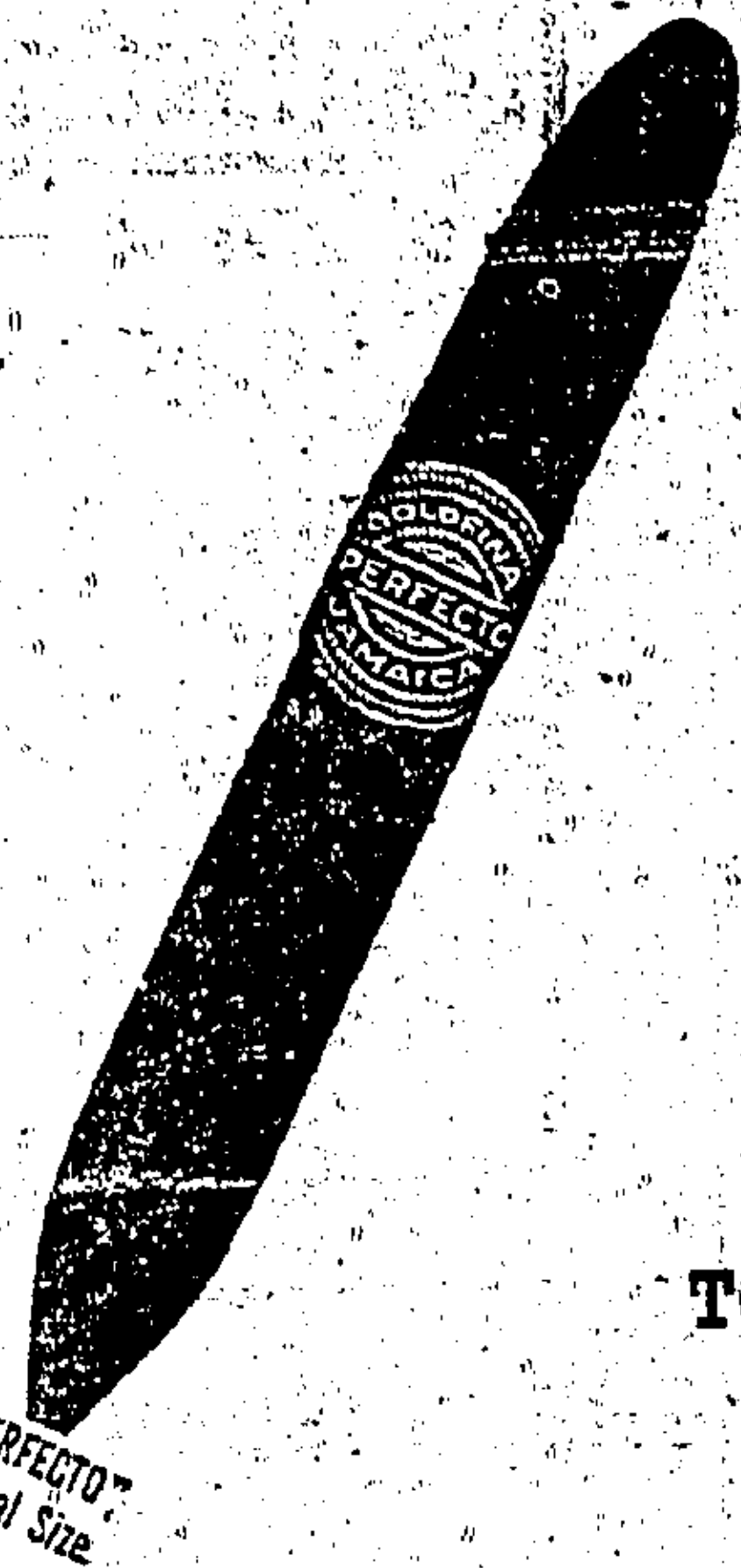
Opposite Park Hotel.

Get the habit of saying

Golofina

Every time you want a good Smoke.

Sold in
two sizes
'PERFECTOS'
&
'BOUQUETS'



And
obtainable
at all

High-class

TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SILVER BADGE CHANGES.

TO BE AWARDED TO MEN TOTALLY UNFIT FOR SERVICE.

An Army Order issued recently amends the conditions under which the Silver Badge is to be awarded. In future it will be issued to the following men, who must have served for at least seven days since August 4, 1914—

(a) Disabled men who have served during the present war outside the British Islands or have served in the field in any previous war.
(b) Disabled men who although they have not served as in (a) above, are in possession of Army Form B 2070 endorsed by the recruiting authorities to the effect that they have been found to be totally and permanently unfit for any form of military service; or who have left or been discharged on account of neurasthenia or allied functional nerve disease, certified by a Special Medical Board to be the result of military service in the present war.
(c) Persons who have left or been discharged from the military forces for reasons other than misconduct, and who at the time of the receipt of their application for the award of their badge are over the military age specified in the Military Service Acts at that time in force.

The badge will, subject to the approval of the Army Council, also be issued to the undermentioned persons who have served with the military forces subsequent to August 4, 1914—

(a) Persons who are in possession of Ministry of National Service Form 2070, or who are over the military age specified in the Military Service Acts for the time being in force; and who have served with the Royal Army Medical Corps under a fixed agreement for a period of service; or
(b) Have, with the sanction of the military authorities, been employed with the Army overseas, and have resigned their military employment on account of disability or ill-health.

Female nurses and members of Voluntary Aid Detachments and Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps who have been discharged or have relinquished their duties on account of physical disabilities such as would render them permanently unfit for further service in their respective corps.

Bankers who confess themselves puzzled by the shortage of silver in London have a far less embarrassing position to face than the British Treasury, of pre-banking days, remarks a London journal. It is to a famine in silver that we owe that very unpopular impost, the house tax. Together with the window tax it was intended to make good a deficiency of over a million caused by the disappearance of the silver coins for which we are so much indebted to the Treasury. No wonder, then, that the Treasury should be so anxious to get the silver coins back into circulation. If they

ENTERTAINMENT.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT ROWLOON AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST

A handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet three times round the ring on Horseback aided by the Mechanic.
Limited to six entries.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

FULL BOX \$15
SINGLE BOX SEATS \$3
FIRST CHAIRS \$2
SECOND CHAIRS \$1
STALLS 50 cts.
GALLERY 30 cts.

Here We Are Again!

THE "THE STUNTS"

(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th

at 9 p.m.

In aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund

Come and see the Fun presented

Entirely New Musical Programmes

My Lord In Livery Again

Scot Songs, Dances, Reels, Gags.

Prices of Admission:

DRESS CIRCLE, \$3.00. STALLS, \$3.00.

GALLERY & PIT, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

SHORTAGE OF SILVER.

There were complaints when the last mail left of a shortage of silver in London, and bankers find it difficult to supply their customers with all they require.

It is hard to say exactly the cause of the scarcity, said a banker to a French representative, but one reason put forward is that people are keeping more silver to themselves since the devalued Treasury notes were retained in circulation.

If the silver shortage continues it is not unlikely that the Treasury notes will be put into circulation.

WORLD'S BASEBALL CHAMPION

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th

at 9 p.m.

In aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund

Come and see the Fun presented

Entirely New Musical Programmes

My Lord In Livery Again

Scot Songs, Dances, Reels, Gags.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

Under Weight. A condition of ill-health, shows your system (blood, nerves) are weakening.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the

essential elements and builds

up the body tissues. Very

palatable.

CHOCOLATE

WATERBURY'S

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers

High Class English Jewellery



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-advantage, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organization and the money that is needed to uphold it, and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1233.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 338.

Branch Factory: Wing Hong Street, Newway, Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

BLUE BIRD

CONFROTIONERS

& CATERERS

ICE CREAM

PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD DRINKS.

DEALERS IN

Ginbale's and Orange

Blossoms

American Chocolate

Assorted Fancy Cakes

Address: 101, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China.

Old Port Office Building, Queen's Road, Tel. 1233.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Carbonic Soda, Soda Ash, Mariate of Ammonia, Bicarbonate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG.

統The Wing On 永安有限公司

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used.
Bentley's
A. 2, 4th & 5th Editions.
1.1. Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MISSION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 19th November, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Des Vaux Road and Des Vaux Street.
One COLUMBIA GRAPOLINA with Cabinet and Records.
Also
One SADDLE by Parker, London.
And
A POLO BRIDLE with Bits.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 229

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 19th Nov., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Des Vaux Road and Des Vaux Street.

WAXWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, COUNTERS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

At follow:—
Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Seats, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Outlets, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Bureaux, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Sofa, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 228

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,

the 7th December, 1918, at 11 a.m., Steamer now running between this Port and Haiphong.

The ENGINES and BOILER as they now stand in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, 17 1/2 x 33.
Boiler, 12 x 10 1/2, working pressure 120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Fuel and Stays, and all Piping, &c. connected with the above mentioned Engine and Boiler.

On shore at Kwong Tung Cheong's wharf.
Immediately following this Sale will be offered:
One 250 Ton STEEL LIGHTER.

DESCRIPTION:
Built of steel frames 3 x 2 x 3, and 4 steel plates.
Length 110 feet.
Beam 41 feet.
Depth 17 feet.

A quantity of STEEL FRAMES 3 x 2 x 3 STEEL PLATES.

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c. The above mentioned Steamer will be in Hongkong about 27th. Instead when inspecting, after day may be obtained from the Undersigned.
Further particulars will be published later.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 212

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE KING.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that His Majesty had intimated that he wished to send a message to the Empire by addressing both Houses of Parliament and official representatives of the Dominions and India in England.

It has been decided that the best way of doing this would be that both Houses of Parliament should present an Address to His Majesty.

The Address would be moved in both Houses on November 18th or 19th and both Houses would proceed to the Royal Gallery to receive His Majesty's reply.

The Premier will move in the House of Commons on November 17th that a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice and the prospects of a victorious peace.

GERMAN TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

MOST DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Chief Burgomaster has issued a statement that great numbers of German troops returning from the Front, are behaving in a most disorderly manner. He appeals to all parties to master the danger.

FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

The Government have appointed High Commissioners to administer Alsace-Lorraine.

KING AND QUEEN TOUR SOUTH LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Their Majesties toured South London, and were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds.

FORMAL ENTRY OF BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived to formally enter Brussels on November 16th.

THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.

A message from Berlin states that the new German Government consists of the following:

Herr Ebert, Minister for the Interior and Minister for Military Affairs;
Herr Haase, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Herr Scheidemann, Minister for Finance and Minister for the Colonies;
Herr Dietrichmann, Minister for Demobilization; Minister for Justice, and Minister for Health.

Herr Landberg, Minister for Publicity and Minister for Fine Arts.
Herr Barth, Minister for Social Policy.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

FRENCH PRESS CONSIDER IT ELABORATE CAMOUFLAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Most of the Paris newspapers distrust the attitude of Germany's new rulers. *Le Matin* declares that they are playing at revolution in order to secure a modification of the *Entente's* terms. *Le Echo de Paris* states that the German revolution is an elaborate camouflage.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The various rumours as to the whereabouts of the German ex-Crown Prince have been set at rest by the definite report from Amsterdam that he has crossed into Holland at Oudvoeren and was brought to Government House at Maastricht.

Apparently the authorities are considering the situation caused by the arrival of the unwelcome visitor.

DISARMED BY FRONTIER GUARDS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

Three officers accompanied the Crown Prince who, on leaving Spa, motorized by a circuitous route to avoid German troops. All four were disarmed by the Dutch frontier guards and detained.

The Crown Prince appeared to be in excellent humour. He asked for cigarettes, chatted with the guards and asked for the latest news from Berlin.

It is now certain that the Kaiser was not accompanied by any of his family. He and several German officers were taken to two homes in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam.

GERMAN PARTY DEMANDS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.

The Centre Party in the Reichstag has issued an appeal demanding equal rights for its principles. The National Liberals, in an appeal, promise to co-operate in the establishment of a truly Democratic State, and demand the early election of the National Convention.

MODERATE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.

There is a strong moderate movement throughout South Germany. Non-Socialists as well as Socialists have been appointed ministers in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hessen and Baden.

THE AALAND ISLANDS.

DESIROUS OF UNION WITH SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.

A delegation from the Aaland Islands has informed the Allies that the Islanders unanimously desire union with Sweden.

ANTI-SEMITIC PROGRAM AT WARSAW.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Foreign Office, hearing that an anti-Semitic program is proceeding at Warsaw, has issued a warning against violence, which is threatening the peoples from the Rhine to the Volga. It points out that the Allies and the United States stand ready to help to restore order, but are powerless if the people embark on anarchy.

DISCIPLINE IN GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY.

APPEAL BY BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.

The Berlin Government requests that military discipline and the right of punishment be maintained in the Fleet, that officers be obeyed, and that the Soviets support them in maintaining discipline, and finally, issues a warning against the damaging of ships or other establishments.

PEACE CONGRESS AT VERSAILLES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The papers state that the Peace Congress will assemble at Versailles early in the year.

The personnel of the British delegation, including experts, interpreters, etc., will probably exceed 500.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED IN EUROPE.

NO DIRECT PART IN PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The Allied leaders, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Orlando, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, and General House have assembled at Paris.

There are many matters to be arranged before the Peace Conference meets at Versailles early next year.

President Wilson's arrival in Europe will be shortly announced. President Wilson, as head of a belligerent State, could not take direct part in the proceedings.

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO BE SURRENDERED.

A LIST OF PROBABLE SHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Reuter's Agency learn that the cruiser *Koenigsberg* under Admiral Meurer with a commission, comprising three Naval officers and four members of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Council, has arrived at the rendezvous off the Firth of Forth, meeting Admiral Beatty, to-night when Admiral Meurer will be informed as to how to surrender surface ships and submarines.

The procedure will probably be that the German vessels will be conducted to an arranged rendezvous and, after an inspection, the navigating parties will be placed on board to take them to their destination.

The battleships to be surrendered will probably be the *Kaiser*, *Prinz Regent*, *Luitpold*, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, *Markgraf*, *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*, *Grosser Kurfürst*, *Bayern*, *Friedrich Dergosse*, and the *Koenig*.

The battle cruiser will probably be the *Derfflinger*, *Hindenburg*, *von Dänemark*, *Seydlitz*, *Moltke*, and another.

The U-boats interned in Sweden since the Armistice must be handed over to the Allies. Arrangements have been completed for taking over all the German ships in the Black Sea.

QUESTION OF KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

HOLLAND'S EXPLANATION.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15.

In connection with the question of the Kaiser's interview, the Foreign Ministry states that the Kaiser's presence in the Netherlands would be a serious breach of the Armistice.

TROOPS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

ALLIED TRIBUNAL FOR TRIAL OF CULPRITS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

In a motion the French Deputies request the Government to take steps, in conjunction with the Allies, to open legal proceedings against those responsible for the war, and to demand their extradition. The tribunal, it is suggested, should be composed of representatives of all countries which suffered by German brutality.

KAISERIN WITH PRINCESSES AT POTSDAM.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15.

The *Forwards* announces that the Kaiserin, the Crown Princess and the other princesses will remain at the Neues Palace at Potsdam, which the Soviet is protecting.

QUESTION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE'S FRONTIERS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

Among the numerous questions requiring investigations before the Peace Conference meets is the question of the new frontier between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany, the choice lying between the frontiers of 1800, 1814 and 1700.

ADMINISTRATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

On the whole front the Armies are ready for a great march to the Rhine. Marshal Foch, it is expected, will soon be making a solemn entry into Metz. The work of taking over the disarmed territories of Alsace-Lorraine, coming on the heels of the retreating Germans, began on Wednesday. Three commissioners for the republic of Upper and Lower Alsace-Lorraine have been appointed: M. Maringer for Strasbourg, M. Mirman for Metz and M. Poulet for Colmar, the central control to be vested in M. Maringer.

ALLIED BENEVOLENCE TOWARDS GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A message from Berlin states the German attitude of the *Entente* and of America towards Germany as proof that they fear neither a repression of freedom nor the return to militarism, and says the favourable impression abroad must be strengthened by all possible means, especially by the immediate summoning of the National Assembly.

GERMAN APPRECIATION.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A message from Berlin states the German attitude of the *Entente* and of America towards Germany as proof that they fear neither a repression of freedom nor the return to militarism, and says the favourable impression abroad must be strengthened by all possible means, especially by the immediate summoning of the National Assembly.

BELGIANS OCCUPYING ANTWERP.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A wireless French official report states:—
Belgian troops are advancing today with the purpose of occupying Antwerp, in pursuance of the arrangements made with the German authorities.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS IN TURKEY.

AUSTRIA'S REQUEST OF THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Austria has asked President Wilson to use his good offices with the Allies for the modification of one of the terms of the Turkish Armistice so as to permit several thousand Austro-Hungarians to remain in Turkish territory instead of returning home, thus adding to the serious food problem.

PEACE TERMS WITH TURKEY.

LOUSIANA, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, Major Newman suggested that the peace terms with Turkey should ensure to the British Empire the effective custody of that portion of Gallipoli where so many of the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force were buried.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that he was grateful for the suggestion, which would be carefully borne in mind.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Lammann Cabinet has resigned.

SAVARIAN TROOPS EVACUATE THE TYROL.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Savarian troops have evacuated the Tyrol.

TALK OF REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

ALLEGATION AGAINST QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15.

In the Second Chamber Mr. Troelstra, after alleging that the Queen and her entourage wielded military influence, denied that the Revolutionary movement in Holland was due to hunger or despair. It was the conscious expression of the will of the Socialists, who had been awaiting a propitious moment. The Bourgeois rule was rotting and the Socialists demanded the socialisation of Labour. They did not want anarchy. He did not believe that the Government would be able to rely on the Army and Police.

HOLLAND TO BE RATIONED BY ALLIES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15.

In the Second Chamber the Premier announced that arrangements were being made whereby the Allies will provide Holland with large supplies.

STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND NIPPED.

RENNES, Nov. 15.

The strike has ended, as a result of the Federal Council's ultimatum that the leaders would be arrested unless work was resumed immediately.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR WARSAW.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A message from Warsaw states that the Regency Council has entrusted Commander-in-Chief Pilsudski to form a National Government.

DOES THE REICHTAG EXIST?

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

The *Rheinisch Westfälisch* states that Herr Ebert has told Herr Westarp, a member of the Reichstag, that the Reichstag no longer exists.

LABOUR MEMBERS IN COALITION GOVERNMENT.

RESOLUTION IN FAVOUR OF WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A Labour Party Conference passed a resolution in favour of the Labourites withdrawing from the Government by 2,117,000 against 80,000 votes.

TUMULTUOUS LABOUR MEETING.

DEMONSTRATION AT ALBERT HALL.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The demonstration at the Albert Hall last evening following upon the Labour Conference, was of a tumultuous character.

Mr. Smillie, referring to the interruptions, said some of their revolutionary friends wanted to begin immediately to wipe out all authority in London! That was not the way. It was easier to get what they wanted by ballot than by bloodshed.

Mr. Arthur Henderson urged the necessity of reconstructing the International. They did not want Bolshevism during peace, which meant bloodshed.

LABOUR MINISTERS IN COALITION MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

It is understood that the Labour Ministers have decided to remain in the Coalition Ministry.

SYNDICALIST STRIKES IN COPENHAGEN.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.

Syndicalist riots have occurred in Copenhagen and some provincial towns. A number of persons were injured. Many arrests were made.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED.

LORD HALDANE'S AMENDMENT LOST.

LOYES, Nov. 15.

In the House of Lords the Bill enabling women to sit in Parliament was finally passed.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP.

REPLY BY SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Representatives the bill enabling the Government to censor the press of the United States was passed.

DIAMETER TO FRENCH MINE SWEEPER.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The French minesweeper *Bavet* working in the Gulf off Alexandria, struck a mine and blew up. Four men of the crew have been lost.

MAXIMUM PRICE OF SILVER.

FIXED AT 48 1/2 BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Silver Market is steady. 48 1/2 has been fixed as the maximum price by the Government.

GENERAL ELECTION AT HOME.

POLLING ON DECEMBER 14th.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he proposed to recommend to His Majesty to issue, on November 25th, a proclamation summoning a new Parliament. Nomination day would be on December 14th; polling day on December 15th, and votes would be counted on December 21st or 23rd. Parliament would be prorogued on November 20th or 21st.

GENERAL SMUTS ON RECONCILIATION.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

General J. C. Smuts, representing the Government, as host, at a dinner in London, to a number of American Editors, said that America's collaboration with the British Empire in reconstructing the future of the world was as significant and promising as was her entry into the war.

He paid a tribute to the large-hearted and sportsmanlike way the British were celebrating peace—without vindictiveness or hymns of hate. "I had little differences with the British as you had, but let's freely and frankly admit that they are a great people." (Cheers.) The fearfulness of the fate of Prussian militarism was the most awful and most solemn judgment in history, but all Europe to-day was broken and bleeding, and her ancient institutions were collapsing wholesale.

There was danger of a great set-back from which Europe would not recover for generations. The Allies must now organize the world against hunger and unemployment, owing to the new Continental situation.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

COALITIONISTS OPEN CAMPAIGN IN LONDON.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

London, Nov. 18. The General Election campaign opened with a great meeting in London on behalf of the Coalitionists at which Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Barnes spoke.

Mr. Lloyd George said the war had gloriously revealed the faulty organisation of our national life and the wasteful use of national resources of men and material. The European situation was full of perilous possibilities and if the new Parliament failed, even Great Britain's institutions might follow many of those of the rest of Europe. The Premier said: "We cannot return to the old conditions (Cherms). If Parliament rises to the level of the great opportunity, then the Empire, and the Throne—(loud and prolonged cheers)—will be firmly established on the solid basis of general happiness, prosperity and content."

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

Turning to reconstruction problems, the Premier said the old race system had found condemnation in the recruiting statistics, which disclosed a much higher percentage of physically unfit in Great Britain than in any great belligerent country. This was not due to poverty but to mismanagement, underfeeding, bad housing, overwork and drink to which many had been driven by hunger. The housing question must be a national task and wages forced up by the war must not be permitted to drop below a point affecting the workers' efficiency. Another war revelation was that industrially, we were unorganised. This must be changed in the future.

AGRICULTURE.

The State had almost completely neglected agriculture. Agricultural products imported before the war, which were producible here, would have enabled the employment of 400,000 people. He hoped many soldiers would be settled on the soil and said the various methods of transportation must be improved, under State control. The Premier concluded by reviewing the Government's war achievements which, he submitted, justified renewed confidence for peace problems.

MR. BONAR LAW'S VIEWS.

Mr. Bonar Law, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, declared that he accepted the planks of the Premier's programme because he thought the aims of the Premier and the Unionists were very similar in essence. Mr. Bonar Law said he believed the maintenance of the coalition was necessary from every point of view. New great world-programmes demanded new treatment in a new spirit, not in a party spirit.

The speeches of both the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law avoided the special points of difference between the Unionists and Liberal parties.

MR. BARNES ON CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Mr. Barnes said he was convinced he could best serve Labour by remaining at his present post until normal political life could be resumed in industrial peace and social security. That state of affairs could best be secured by the relations between Capital and Labour being upon a constructive, instead of a destructive basis, by tackling problems co-operatively and with goodwill and by both workers and employers regarding themselves as servants of the community. The two essential things in post-war industry were the highest possible standard of living and the highest possible production. He believed our dependence upon the other.

The meeting enthusiastically passed a resolution pledging support to the Coalition.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be surprising to persons who are not acquainted with the Chamberlain's Palace, that it is not a perfect example of safety. The Chamberlain's Palace, which is a great building, is situated in the heart of the city. It is a very old building, and it is very large. It is a very important building, and it is very famous. It is a very old building, and it is very large. It is a very important building, and it is very famous.

THE PREMIER'S PROGRAMME.

A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

London, Nov. 18.

The Premier laid down the main planks of his programme. These include the continuation of the Coalition Government, owing to the continued vital need for national unity, the development of the Empire and the peoples therein, preserving for them a position of influence and authority in the world's affairs which their war sacrifices have won for them and such improvement in the conditions of life in Great Britain as will secure opportunity for all. He accepts the policy of Imperial Preference as defined in the resolution by the recent Imperial Conference, but no tax on bread, also the preservation of British key industries, and securing them against unfair competition, as for example, dumping.

He favours Home Rule for Ireland, excluding the six northern counties but establishing a joint council which should be empowered to extend the legislation of the Irish Parliament to Ulster. He recognises, however, that this scheme must be postponed until conditions in Ireland improve.

GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA SURRENDER.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARMISTICE TERMS.

London, Nov. 18.

An East Africa official report states:—

In compliance with the terms of the Armistice the German force under General von Lettow and Vorbeck surrendered on the morning of the 14th, on the Chambezi river, south of Kusamba.

DAILY AERIAL PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS ARRANGED.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

British and French interests have arranged for a daily aerial passenger service between London and Paris, the service to be conducted by fast machines which were previously used for conveying bombs and cargoes over to Germany.—Havas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

THE WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their weekly Silver Report, state: "The price has fallen owing to reduced war-risk insurance rates. Shanghai exchange rate is easier. The Indian Government's silver holding on the 7th instant was Rs. 8,109,00,000, the highest since December 15th, 1915, when Rs. 8,114,00,000 was recorded, but the Note issue has more than doubled since then."

THE MEXICAN MONETARY SYSTEM.

A GOLD BASIS ADOPTED.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.

Owing to the heavy exportation of silver coin a decree has been issued placing the Mexican monetary system on a gold basis and ordering silver pieces to be coined with less silver.

THE COTTON MARKET.

WASHINGTON AND LIVERPOOL PROHIBIT SALES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Owing to the action of the Washington Cotton Distribution Committee prohibiting its members executing foreign selling orders except for liquidation of bull contracts, the Liverpool Cotton Association has prohibited until further notice, sales of American futures, excepting for liquidation or hedge. Sales on foreign account can only be executed in liquidation of existing contracts and variations in prices are limited to one half-penny daily.

POLES POSSESS GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS AT WARSAW.

LYONS, Nov. 18.

A message from Warsaw states that the Polish Press Bureau learns from Warsaw that Polish troops took possession of the German General Headquarters and participated in the dismantling of the German troops.

THE STRIKES IN SWITZERLAND.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

BERNE, Nov. 18.

The strikers on Nov. 14th held up a train containing Federal Deputies between Brugg and Brugg. The train was held up for several hours and the strikers were not allowed to pass.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

TO BEGIN ON NOVEMBER 30.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

A semi-official message states that the Allied discussion of peace preliminaries is not likely to begin before Nov. 30.

Most of the meetings will be held in Paris, but the plenary meetings will be held at Versailles. It is generally anticipated that the Peace Conference proper will begin at New Year.

FRENCH TERRITORY ENTIRELY FREE.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

The *Petit Parisien* says that French territory is now entirely freed.

MORE ABDIGATIONS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia has adhered to the new Government.

GERMAN DELEGATES MEET ADMIRAL BEATTY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The *Kontingent* was unavoidably late in reaching the *reunions*, which was 50 miles east of May Island, off Fife-shire.

British warships escorted the plenipotentiaries to Rosyth where their credentials were examined and then they met Admiral Sir David Beatty, who read the terms of surrender.

FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

AN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A wireless German official message says:—

Dr. Solf will request President Wilson to grant permission for a German Commission to visit America in order to purchase food owing to the very extreme conditions in Germany.

GERMAN FARMERS DEMAND COUNCILS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.

The German Farmers' Association in a proclamation demands the convocation of a National Convention and the establishment of Farmers' Councils having equal rights with Soldiers' Councils.

KAISER NOT TO BE INTERNED.

A DISTINGUISHED POLITICAL REFUGEE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The Kaiser's exile handed over their swords to Dutch officers to-day, thus completing their internment. The Kaiser will not be interned; the Government regarding him as a distinguished political refugee.

RIOT IN BRUSSELS.

GERMAN SOLDIERS KILL THEIR OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Correspondents at British Headquarters state that, according to the accounts of refugees, when the Armistice was signed not only broke out in Brussels, German soldiers carrying the red flag and singing the *Marseillaise* killing their officers.

A DEPUTATION TO KING ALBERT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Deputations from citizens Brussels of with German "safe-conducts" came to King Albert at Ghent on Nov. 13 and informed him that the people of Brussels desired a more popular form of constitution under the monarchy.

A NEW AUTHORITY ESTABLISHED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A new authority has apparently been established in Brussels, recognised by the German authorities, who have been unable to maintain order.

Crowds of deserters and convicts have been pillaging the shops and attacking the banks. Their victims include German officers.

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THE SITUATION IN HOLLAND.

A REVOLUTION UNNECESSARY.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.

In the Second Chamber M. Wynkoop denounced M. Troelstra and the Social Democrats as partisans of the middle classes. He urged that demobilised soldiers retain their arms in view of the establishment of Soldiers' Councils.

M. Trub said the Economic League declared revolution to be unnecessary for Holland as for the United States, France and Great Britain, because they already had a democratic regime. He said the majority of the nation relied on the Government to resist violence with the greatest energy.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT PREVAILING.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

There is some delay in telegrams from Holland concerning the internal situation, but the latest from Amsterdam dated the 14th inst. reports that considerable excitement prevails. Both the Government and Revolutionary parties are scattering leaflets broadcast. A Revolutionary "bulletin" from the Palace evoked a minimum of interest.

PRICE OF SILVER FIXED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The *Gazette* announces that the Treasury has fixed the maximum price of silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 493d per standard ounce.

OTHER ENEMIES IN PALESTINE.

MALARIA, DUST, FLIES, AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

TOWARDS the beginning of the summer, writes a Palestine correspondent on August 25 to "The Times," the Turks put up a notice opposite our lines in the Jordan Valley with a message to this effect:—"Don't fear an offensive from us. We will come over later when you are all dead from malaria and attend to your obsequies."

The Turks knew what the Jordan Valley is like in summer, and believed that we should not be able to stand the climate. Even the Arabs from Jericho move into the hills during the worst months of the summer. But our lads have so far stood it well. The troops holding this part of the line have been mainly horsemen from Australia and New Zealand, and it is a wonderful tribute to their fitness and vigour that they have come so well through this ordeal.

There has been no impairment of their fighting qualities for last month when the Germans attempted to carry out an offensive they received the worst setback they have received on this front.

Over the Jordan Valley this summer, a tense, oppressive heat broods from earliest dawn to dusk. The breezes that bring freshness to the hills on either side seem to pass over the valley at a higher level, and only occasionally disturb the heavy atmosphere, below, chiefly in the form of "wind-devils" or "woolies," which travel about the plain like mysterious wreaths and collapse as suddenly as they arose.

Day in, day out, the thermometer registers from 100deg. F. to 125deg. F. in the shade, and four nights out of seven the atmosphere is still very oppressive. But the worst feature of the plain is the dust. A layer inches deep covers all tracks, and a haze of fine, almost impalpable dust floats in the air to a height of several yards.

What threatened to be an even more general and serious nuisance were the flies and mosquitoes. In the early days the flies bred in myriads. But as our organisation became more perfected we were able to combat the evil, and, although it has not been eradicated completely, conditions are not nearly so bad as they were on Gallipoli or in the Sinai Valley.

The mosquito problem has been grappled with more successfully. In some places our men have even been able to dispense with mosquito nets. As a result of draining of stagnant water, and clearing scrub the figure of malaria patients has been surprisingly small.

Among the minor evils are snakes. These reptiles abound in this region, and many are of a particularly venomous species. Fortunately our casualties from bites of snakes have been comparatively insignificant.

In a hospital in Egypt I saw a wounded Turkish prisoner who had had such a terrible experience that his nerves had completely given way. It startled him; he reacted as though he had received a severe electrical shock. He told me that while lying wounded with a bullet through his foot he had been attacked by a black serpent from three to four feet in length. After a desperate struggle he succeeded in strangling the creature and then fainting.

A man who, for one reason or another, does not find that his holding gives him enough to live on, can put in any time he likes on neighbouring farms; and he will of course, have his position as an addition, which, having once been fixed, cannot be altered, however much he may earn when he settles back into civil life.

Under the second, or profit-sharing system, the land colony will be managed by a Director, who will be assisted by a committee of the colony, which will be employed by him at a definite wage, but they will, in addition, be entitled to a share in any profits which are derived from the working of the farms as a whole, and they may also invest any capital of their own in the concern, as in the case of a partnership.

There is, in this scheme, a perfectly sound business element, and, at the same time, an element of hopefulness which can hardly be looked for to the same extent in the industrial villages for in spite of all that has been admitted as to the permanent nature of disablement, there is much in the open-air life of the land which is actually curative, and there is no doubt that in the case of neurasthenia and consumption, and cases of heart trouble, the man afterwards leave the colony, if they should wish to do so, fit and able to set up for themselves in any branch of agriculture.

HOW TROOPS WILL VOTE.

THE METHOD by which the votes of soldiers and sailors will be received and counted, by an Order in Council issued under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and the Electoral Act, 1918, is as follows:—

A returning officer will be appointed for each constituency, and he will be responsible for the receipt and counting of the votes of soldiers and sailors. He will be assisted by a committee of the constituency, which will be composed of the following members:—

1. The returning officer. 2. The members of the constituency committee. 3. The members of the constituency committee who are not members of the returning officer's committee. 4. The members of the constituency committee who are not members of the returning officer's committee.

STATE CLEARING-HOUSE FOR WAR ORPHANS.

MR. JOHN HODGETT TO INTRODUCE A BILL NEXT SESSION.

Mr. John Hodgett, the Minister of Pensions, said at Manchester that he had introduced a Bill for the purpose of establishing a State Clearing-house for War Orphans, which would be introduced next session.

The Bill would provide for the establishment of a State Clearing-house for War Orphans, which would be responsible for the receipt and counting of the votes of soldiers and sailors.

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LAND FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Among the various schemes for the reinstatement of the soldier into civil life, none have proved more successful than the land colonies which have been established under the Board of Agriculture for service men.

Under the Small Holdings Act, 1918, 8,000 acres have already come under cultivation as pioneer colonies, with such good results that it is now proposed to extend these eight thousand acres into eighty thousand acres, and, in the future, it is probable that a million acres will be taken over in this way.

There was published, a few months ago, a book, entitled "An Imperial Colonisation," which advocated the immediate establishment of industrial villages for partially disabled soldiers and sailors, and which was the subject of considerable controversy. The author, Thomas Lawson, maintained that, as the disabled man could never really hope to rival the fit man in industry, however skillfully he might be trained and re-educated, it would be better for him not to attempt to earn a living in the factories and workshops of the manufacturing towns, where the strain of competition and of industrial life generally, would tend to increase his disability, and make complete recovery out of the question.

He suggested, as an alternative, the industrial village or colony, for disabled men only, where, necessarily, the competitive standard would be much lower than in ordinary industrial life, and where, by co-operation, the welfare would be secured of men all more or less equally handicapped.

The obvious, and very real, objection to any such scheme is that segregation of any kind must necessarily depress the men, and that to be constantly associated with disability, and nothing, but disability, must tend to deprive them of initiative and weaken their moral.

It is thought that when a man has been so severely disabled, that he can be said in praise of the admirable organisations which have arisen on every side to deal with the problem of the discharged soldier, we owe it to him frankly to admit that a disabled man is too old to be a soldier, and too young to be a worker, and that his only chance of recovery is to be placed in a position where he can be gradually and steadily re-educated, and where he can be constantly associated with disability, and nothing, but disability, must tend to deprive them of initiative and weaken their moral.

The main object of the pioneer land colonies, which have been started in England and Wales under the Board of Agriculture, is to promote communal and co-operative enterprise among the men and their families, both in their social life and in their work; the joint buying and selling of produce, for instance, the joint use of horses, and, where possible, of tools and machinery.

There are two kinds of land colony which a man can join at the present time. He can work as an individual small-holder on his own account, or he can work as a member of a community which runs the colony as if it were one large farm, and where profits are divided equally among the members.

To begin with, a man has to work as an ordinary wage-earner for a short time to show what he can do. After that, if he has been reasonably successful, he can either take on his own holding, or join in the alternative co-operative scheme.

At Holbeach, where the Government have been running a pioneer colony with excellent results, it is estimated that a well-trained man should be able to get a living from a ten-acre holding, partly given over to intensive culture, and partly to fruit. A rough estimate of his receipts as follows:—

Ten acres at 50s. per acre 250
House and farm buildings 250

A man who, for one reason or another, does not find that his holding gives him enough to live on, can put in any time he likes on neighbouring farms; and he will of course, have his position as an addition, which, having once been fixed, cannot be altered, however much he may earn when he settles back into civil life.

Under the second, or profit-sharing system, the land colony will be managed by a Director, who will be assisted by a committee of the colony, which will be employed by him at a definite wage, but they will, in addition, be entitled to a share in any profits which are derived from the working of the farms as a whole, and they may also invest any capital of their own in the concern, as in the case of a partnership.

There is, in this scheme, a perfectly sound business element, and, at the same time, an element of hopefulness which can hardly be looked for to the same extent in the industrial villages for in spite of all that has been admitted as to the permanent nature of disablement, there is much in the open-air life of the land which is actually curative, and there is no doubt that in the case of neurasthenia and consumption, and cases of heart trouble, the man afterwards leave the colony, if they should wish to do so, fit and able to set up for themselves in any branch of agriculture.

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"AFRICA MARU" TUESDAY, 26th Nov., at 2 p.m.

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For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY, "SOSHEI MARU" THURSDAY, 21st Nov., at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY, "AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 24th Nov., at 10 a.m.

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K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Nov. 19, at Noon.
SWATOW & RANGKON	SHANGHAI	Nov. 21, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Nov. 21, at Noon.
TIENSIN	SHANGHAI	Nov. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Nov. 26, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 34.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIHONG	TAIKANG	TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SUNDAY, Nov. 24, Daylight.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwansan" and "Viking," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waverwijk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first and class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

COPIES "THE EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "DOUPON." THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong. Telephone No. 224. Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, Cebu, Omine, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

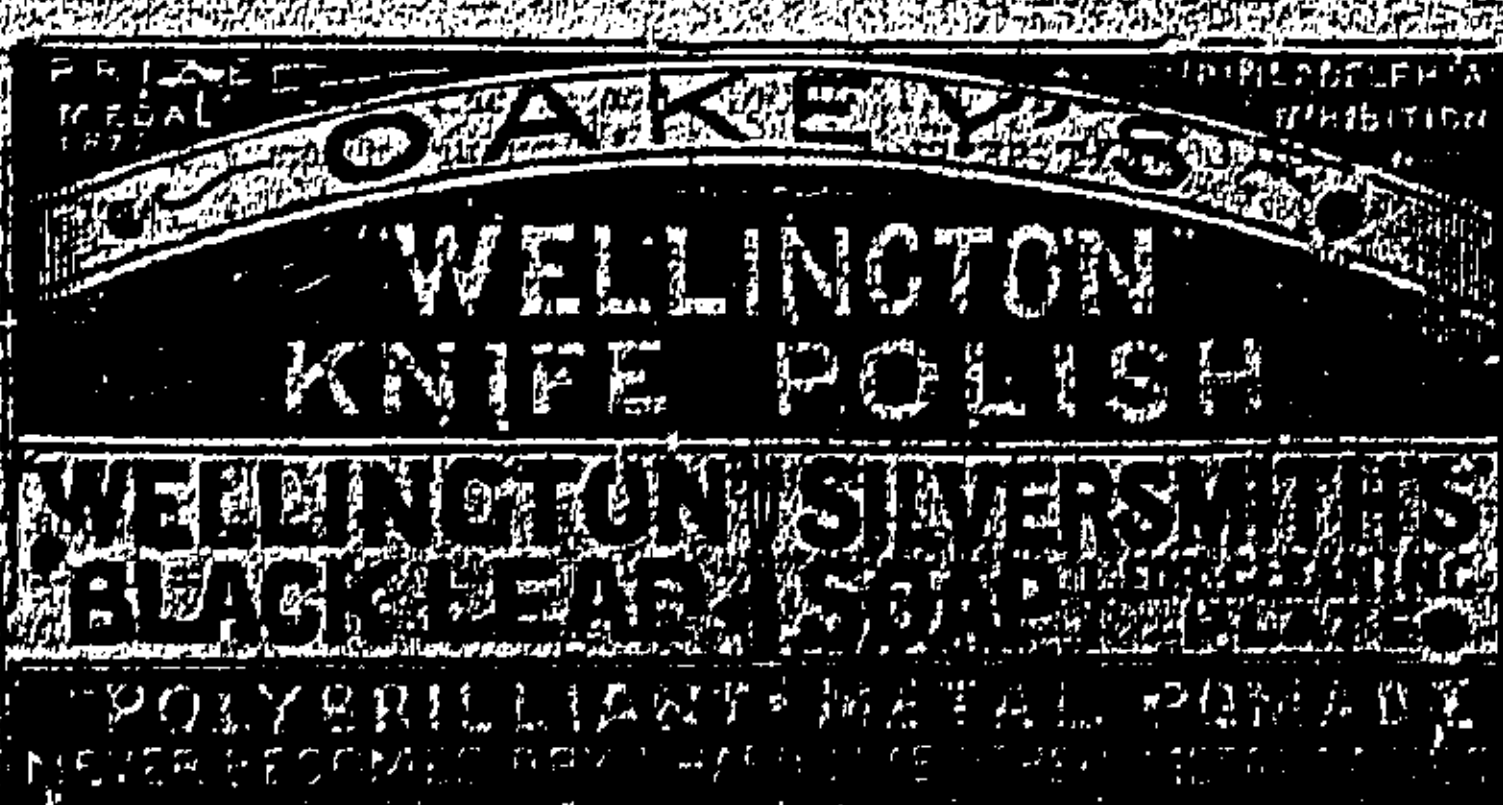
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON WORKERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons.

Works Office, 65, COMMERCE ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 426. Shipyard, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5. Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.



SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE in First, High-Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd Nov. at 1 p.m.
HAIKIAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Haik Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

January 9th, 1919.

November 21st.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princes Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1334.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th November.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th December.
KOREA MARU	20,000	
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	18,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with: From Colombo:

Excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to KEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Managers.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPMENTS AND FREIGHTS TO APPROACH THE UNDERMENTIONED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Managers.

C. & J. H. & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, SOYER, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENT, TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying the Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

ASAHI BEER



ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID, CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PASSENGER SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Borth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tambara Maru, 12,810 tons SAT., 7th Dec., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons SAT., 14th Dec., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Tama Maru, 7,000 tons SAT., 23rd Nov.	
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town		
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney		
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo		
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
"Fushimi Maru," THURSDAY, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.
(Omitting Manila & Rangoon.)

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
E. MORI, Manager.

BRITAIN'S FOUR YEARS OF WAR EFFORT.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY.

(By Edmund Beddoe.)

Few documents in British history so lucidly delineate our national character as that which tells the story of the British Army during the last four years.

It may be called the Document of Improvisation. One of the many blunders made by the earnest but unhumorous and mechanical mind of the German was to overlook the more nimble-minded Englishman's historic capacity for improvisation. Here you may see the whole difference between the two nations. Germany distrusts the average man. Great Britain distrusts the expert.

Although the main story of the British Army is a story of improvisation, it is a reckless statement to say that we were unprepared for war. We were so admirably prepared that without effort we paralysed on the first day of war, the whole naval machinery of the second greatest sea power in the world. Further, we landed in France, without a casualty, the finest Army the sun ever shone upon—an Army of long-service soldiers, equipped at all points, the product of French supplies, and of so magnificent a marksmanship that it was able to hold up a deadly avalanche of Prussian soldiery. Further, we possessed in England the solid foundation for a machinery able to supply this Army with reinforcements to an extent almost commensurate with the manhood of the nation.

There is little doubt that if our Allies had been quicker off the mark, and it later on the vast majority of the Russian Army had been fighting with rifles instead of with fists, the war would have been over long ago.

Great Britain sacrificed her immortal Army of 1914 to the needs of her noble Allies. She kept her promise to the letter. She uttered no word of complaint. Her Army was ready, and she gave it to France.

THE SHIELD OF THE ALLIES.

That Army, instead of acting as the left wing of the French legions, became at our dreadful moment the shield of the Allies. At Mons it played a decisive part in averting the blow of the German Army which was aimed to destroy the entire offensive of the French. And in those hours of unforgettable tension, there in England the machinery was set in motion to raise an Army of millions. Behind the British Expeditionary Force stood the Special Reserve, the Territorial Army, the Officers' Training Corps, and the glorious Armies of our Dominions for which preparation had long been made by the Imperial General Staff. And behind this machinery of expansion stood the will and conscience of a free people.

It has been said that the greatest moral action in this war was the first response of British democracy to the call of duty: "Your Country Wants You" was the announcement; and the reply was an Army of over three million volunteers. Since that day equality of sacrifice has demanded compulsion, and now the whole vigorous manhood of the nation is in the service of the State.

We began with an Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men—keeping our contract with France to the letter. To-day the British Government has raised for the war a host, not as General Smuts said the other day of eight millions, but of nearly ten.

This is the story of improvisation. We turned ourselves into a military Power. We became not only the greatest sea Power in the world, but one of the very greatest land Powers. On the outbreak of war, thanks to the existence of a famous War Book for which General Maurice Hankey deserves the national gratitude, every single department of the British Government, including the

Colonial Office and the Post Office, was able to support the movement of the British Expeditionary Force. That Force left these shores like an arrow shot from a bow, and its part in the war is immortal. But this was not all. In a few months, thanks to the existence of our machinery for expansion, we had drilled and officered an Army so huge and so efficient that the Germans, hopeless of a military victory, began to play upon French susceptibilities. "How foolish of you," said a German prisoner to a Frenchman, "to let the English into Calais and Havre and Boulogne; be sure of this, you will never get them out again." To which the Frenchman replied, with an extreme gentleness, "But I thought you were going to win the war!"

The British Army, let it be remembered, is not one of its far-flung territories has been invaded, not one of its possessions is threatened. Everywhere our blood and our labour have been given for our friends. We are fighting in France, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Russia. In every one of those countries are English graves, the graves of our youngest, our fairest, our bravest, and our best-beloved. And here in these British Isles there are more than 2,000 military hospitals to receive the broken men who come back to us from those foreign battlefields.

SOME ASTONISHING FIGURES.

No one who has not visited those foreign fields can realise what the British Army has done for its friends. A few figures may perhaps suggest some faint idea of the immense reality. We have erected and equipped in France alone nearly 2,000 miles of light railways. We have erected and equipped in all the theatres of war, bringing metals and locomotives from as far as Canada, 4,000 miles of permanent railway track. For this purpose and for the making of roads we have made shipments amounting to 200,000 tons a month. On the rivers and canals of France our tugs and barges carry over 50,000 tons of supplies every week. We have organised an overland line of communication between France and Italy to the shores of the Mediterranean. We have increased during the last year the supply of field-howitzers by 20 per cent., of heavy guns by 30 per cent., of medium-howitzers by 100 per cent., and of the heaviest guns on railway mountings by 100 per cent.

The British Army, whose valour has never been questioned, has led the way to its Allies in almost every invention. We introduced the use of trench mortars, of medium-howitzers, a trench mortar with three times the range of former inventions, a flying-machine which is without a rival, a protection against poison-gas which is infinitely superior to anything else of the kind, and, finally, that complete surprise the deadly Tank.

Wherever the British Army is fighting, there behind its battle-front is an organisation of life which, but for the presence of death and the absence of home, might almost be called Utopian. We have built on foreign soil miles of most splendid roads, raised up great cities of huts, laid miles of railway tracks, and established a system by which millions of men continually on the move are unfailingly supplied, not only with everything essential to their health and amusement, but everything that they minister to their intellectual ambitions. The heart of the British people has gone out to its fighting men, and no army ever took the field so surrounded by the care of science and the devotion of domestic life.

It is worth saying that the most eminent of our bacteriologists sacrificed everything to go to France, and that our most famous surgeons and physicians, abandoning their lucrative practices, have taken the service in the British Army. The intel-

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWANESE). INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed—Yen 30,000,000.
Capital Paid-up—Yen 22,500,000.
Reserve Funds—Yen 5,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kyoto, Kobe, etc.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, London. The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in Europe, America, China, Japan, India, Ceylon, Siam, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital—Yen 40,000,000.
Reserve—Yen 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANKING: Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Moscow, Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama, Kobe, etc.
CURRENCY: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, etc.
POSTAL: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, etc.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, etc.

IN NEW YORK: Bank of America, etc.

IN HONGKONG: The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd., The Chartered Bank, etc.

IN SHANGHAI: The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, etc.

IN TIENTSIN: The Tientsin Commercial Bank, etc.

IN KOREA: The Korea Commercial Bank, etc.

IN MANCHURIA: The Manchuria Commercial Bank, etc.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

OPERATING THE U.S. FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong as follows:

S.S. "COLOMBIA".....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th, 1918.
S.S. "VENEZUELA".....THURSDAY, Dec. 19th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR".....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including wireless electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Great Eastern, P&O, and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Canton Road.

Telephone 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—\$1,500,000

SILVER—\$1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF—\$1,500,000

PROFIT AND LOSS—\$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho, Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Humber, Esq.

N. L. Patterson, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGERS:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PRINCE'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED—

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 14, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—£1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF—£1,000,000

FIDELITY—£1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS accepted for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 40,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Yen 40,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—Yen 40,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN:

BOMBAY, KANPUR, NEW YORK, etc.

SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, etc.

YOKOHAMA, etc.

YOKOHAMA, etc.

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BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 100,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Yen 70,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—Yen 12,700,000

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM

BRANCHES IN:

Batavia, Bencoolen, etc.

SINGAPORE, etc.

YOKOHAMA, etc.

YOKOHAMA, etc.

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WEATHER REPORT

November 18th 1918. No returns from Japan and Wadivostock. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; an anticyclone of moderate intensity covers China and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.61 inches, against an average of 81.38 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th November:-

1.-Hongkong to Gap Road: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.-Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong to a gale.

3.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

5.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

6.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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81.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

82.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY.

the 19th November, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:-

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:-Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK:-Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:-Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 19 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.

TERMS:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 930

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY.

the 22nd Nov., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:-

Double and Single Bedsteads; Dressing Tables, Washstands, Double and Single Wardrobes, Upholstered Suite Furniture, a quantity of Dining Room Furniture, including Dinner and Tea Service, E.P. Ware, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

Also

A quantity of

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

Lady's Bicycle, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1918. 904

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY.

the 23rd Nov., 1918, at 12.30 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT.

Built 1915 had very little usage.

Hull Teakwood

Length Overall ... 25 feet.

Beam ... 7

Draft ... 3

14 H.P. Heavy Duty 2-Cylinders

Motor, "SCRIPPS"

Complete with Sails, Refrigerator W.C. and Accessories.

On View at her Mooring off Ah King's Slipway, or by arrangement.

Further particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

TERMS:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 935

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at "SAIFEE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to-

KAYAMALLY & CO.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1918. 933

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong-ai-chong Road.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 786

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Knutford Terrace," Kowloon.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 786

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 798



THE VICTORY SMILE

SEE him smile. He has heard the great good news and it pleases him immensely as it pleases every one of us. Who is he? Never mind. It's a sure thing he's no Hun. They can't smile that way in Germany nowadays. There is something behind that smile that you should know.

HE has been thinking out how to help the boys who have won the great Victory and he has come to a decision. The decision is to devote all his spare cash to help the wounded and he is going to have some fun for his money. You will see him on HEATHER DAY buying rosettes, you will see him at St. Andrew's Fair shying balls at the effigy of Kaiser Bill and, just for luck, he is going to buy some Tickets in St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing. He knows where the money is going and he feels in a much happier mood over parting with it than he did last year at this time. You think it all out and you, too, will stomp up and smile.

HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

29th November 1918.

St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing

31st December 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS & STORES

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, MONDAY 18th NOVEMBER 1918

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
Australia via Manila	Chincha	Tuesday, 19th Nov.
Straits	Changchow	Wednesday, 20th Nov.
Europe via Negapatam	Cyclops	Saturday, 23rd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Lienhsing	Tues. 18th, 6.00 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhamu-kodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town, and Europe via Cape		Tues. 19th, 10.00 a.m.
Japan via Yokohama	Shunchoing	Tues. 18th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Tues. 18th, 11.00 a.m.
Japan via Kobe	Billiton	Tues. 18th, 2.00 p.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Sumatra Maru	Tues. 18th, 3.00 p.m.
Hobow and Haiphong	Takung	Tues. 18th, 5.00 p.m.
Saigon	Yungbin	Tues. 18th, 6.00 p.m.
Haiphong	Hanoi	Wed. 20th, 1.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Soshu Maru	Wed. 20th, 5.00 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	Thurs. 21st, 8.00 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Kaifong	Thurs. 21st, 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	China	Thursday, 21st, Registration 10.45 a.m., Letters 11.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Haifong	Fri. 22nd, 1.00 p.m.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Fri. 22nd, 2.00 p.m.
Tientsin	Huichow	Sat. 23rd, 11.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Sun. 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Singao	Tues. 26th, 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada	Africa Maru	Tuesday, 26th, Registration 11.45 a.m., Letters 12.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Haitan	Tues. 26th, 1.00 p.m.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 18th NOVEMBER, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

MARKS	AM
Hongkong Bank	\$780 a.
MAKING INSURANCE	
Canton Ins.	\$388 b.
North China Ins.	T. 1294 b.
Union Ins.	\$980 b.
Yangtze Ins.	\$195 b. Ex. 72
Far Easterns	T. 264 b.
FIAT INSURANCE	
China Fire Ins.	\$180 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	\$240 b.
SHIPPING	
Douglas	\$63 b.
H.K. Steamboats	\$23 b.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$30 b.
Do. (Def.)	\$158 b. 17/10.
Shell Transport	125/10 b.
Star Lines	\$37 b.
Railways	
China Sugars	\$91 b. & 93 a.
Malayan Sugars	\$37 b.
Mining	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/10 b.
Langkat	T. 80 b.
Leuba	\$2.85 b.
Tronoh Mines	25/10 b.
Ural Caspian	25/10 b.
DOCK, WHARF, GODOWN, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	\$101 b.
H. & W. Docks	\$ 63/10 b.
Shai Docks	T. 144 b.
New Engineering	T. 244 b.
MARKS, HOMES & BUILDINGS	
Central Estates	\$100 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$90 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$97 b.
Humphreys	\$7.24 b. 1/10.
Kowloon Land	\$20 b.
West Estate	\$73 b.
CORPORATE MARKS	
Ewo Cottons	T. 200 b.
Kung Yik	\$16 b.
Leun Kung Mow	\$127 b.
Oriental	\$81 b.
Shanghai Cottons	\$143 b.
Yungchow	\$6.25 b.
MARKS, HOMES & BUILDINGS	
Cement	\$5.00 a.
China Borax	\$12.00 b.
China Light	\$2.40 b.
China Provident	\$7.75 b.
Dairy Farms	\$25.50 b.
H.K. Electric	\$61.50 b.
Market	\$24 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$31.40 b.
H.K. Ropes	\$7.25 b.